

THE DAILY HERALD

Salt Lake City, - - Utah.

SUNDAY, - - - MAY 3, 1885.

TWELVE PAGES.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

M. S. ANCHERIM, of Park City, is in town.

ONE SOLITARY drunk was disposed of in the justice's court yesterday.

FRANK TREBENDER is once more free. He was seen on the streets yesterday.

MCCORMICK & Co., yesterday received one car Hanauer bullion valued at \$2,300.

GEORGE T. KNOX has been appointed commissioner of deeds for Utah at San Francisco.

CITY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY Fletcher is said to be an aspirant for Receiver Bane's position.

REV. J. B. THURALL will lecture to young men on "Habit," this evening, at Independence Hall.

ANGUS M. CANNON, A. M. Musser and James G. Watson will all be sentenced by Judge Zane next Saturday.

S. H. DAY was jailed yesterday and the state recorded the charge of drunkenness and profanity against him.

SUNDAY'S HERALD, containing full report of the mass meeting, for sale at Dwyer's book store. Call and get them.

THERE WILL BE NO SUNDAY schools to-day, the Stake Conference being held in the Tabernacle, commencing at 10 o'clock.

INSPECTION, PRECEDED BY dress parade and review, at Fort Douglas, this morning, at 9 o'clock, weather permitting.

A COLORED MAN named Barney E. Davis was taken to the city prison yesterday for battery, and will be tried on Monday.

THE TRIMMINGS OF Honor have another interesting programme prepared for their exercises, at their hall this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

A REVOLUTION in the delivery business here, is taking place in the advent of a 10 cent express wagon, which takes packages to all parts of the city on the charge of a dime.

THE WRECK ON THE D. & R. G., a report of which was published in the dispatches yesterday morning, was not so alarming as at first thought to be, so the railroad people say.

MRS. BURNINGSHAW died on the 16th of April, near Birmingham, England, aged over 87 years, aunt of William Jennings and Mrs. B. W. Jennings, and a younger sister of their mother.

JOSEPH A. WEST has been appointed agent of the British American Fire Insurance Company, of Toronto, Canada, and Secretary Thomas has issued to him a certificate of authority.

GEORGE M. SCOTT returned from the east Thursday evening. He leaves for Logan tomorrow, to receive 3,000 head of cattle, which he has purchased up north, and which he will have driven to his rancho in Colorado.

SUNDAY SCHOOL Union meeting tomorrow (Monday) evening. The vocal music to be furnished by the Eighteenth Ward choir. Harry Adams will perform a cornet solo, written for him by Prof. Jos. J. Daynes, with organ accompaniment.

Geo. F. Brooks received last week a car load of Hume's celebrated Columbia River salmon for which he has the sole agency for Utah. The quantities in which this popular brand is brought to this city is good evidence that it is a favorite.

MISSUS DICKSON, Varian, McKay and a gentleman from Nevada, sat through part of the Tabernacle proceedings yesterday. When they rose to return a warm kiss accompanied them to the door from the people sitting in their immediate neighborhood.

THE "ATE" which went up from that vast concourse of people, when the question of endorsing the declaration of grievances was put to vote, might have been heard in Washington. If it wasn't, those who assented yesterday have the gratification of knowing it soon will be.

THE MAMMOTH vestibules and sheeting for the new vault of the Union National Bank were being unloaded in front of Walker Brothers yesterday. The Hall company's man from Cincinnati has arrived to superintend the construction of the vault, and is now awaiting the arrival of his tools.

AFTER COUNTING gate tickets and reckoning those who went in the evening after stopping taking tickets, money, there was a big 3,000 visited Fuller's Gardens on May Day. Doesn't this large number of people have some claim on the street car company to build a track where they want to go to?

THE FOLLOWING annual statements have been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory by the firm of Kimball & Lawrence, this city: Lancashire Insurance Company, Royal Insurance Company, Norwich Union, By John W. Irons, Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, at Brooklyn.

A VERY elegant baker's wagon has just been turned out by the People's Implement Company for Mr. John Hay, proprietor of the Central Bakery. The vehicle has been gotten up in every respect according to Mr. Hay's design and presents some very original features, among which are the novel but artistic landscape views on the sides of the cover, and which are executed by Dan Wegeland, while the remainder of the painting was done by W. C. Morris. The wagon will be used by Mr. Hay in connection with his new bakery recently established in the Nineteenth Ward.

CHOICE 4 X flour at \$1.70, at G. F. Culmer & Bros.

"The" Place of Beverages.

At the approach of warm weather, the tired and thirsty public will seek a depot for beverages where they can be satisfied. They will invariably land at the Occidental bar, where the choicest of wines, liquors and beers are manipulated in the most tempting fashion by the experienced proprietors. The family trade and private parties supplied. Best of California and imported wines and fragrant cigars always in stock. ALEX. & MURPHY, 18 First South St.

FOUND GUILTY.

A. M. Musser Shares Mr. Cannon's Fate.

ARGUMENTS OF BOTH SIDES.

The Jury Return an Immediate Verdict and the Time Fixed for Sentence.

The Musser trial was resumed in court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The testimony having been concluded on the day previous, the arguments of counsel were at once proceeded to.

Mr. Dickson opened with a brief speech, referring to the indictment, and stating that sufficient evidence had been adduced by the prosecution. No testimony was given, he said, to contradict the evidence of Anna Sheets Musser, to the effect that the defendant had lived with the three women, as charged, rearing children by them who bore his name and received support and protection from the defendant.

Arthur Brown then addressed the jury, his chief object being to show that his client had not held out the women charged in the indictment with being his wives as his wives. He reviewed the testimony of Anna M. Sheets, to show that he withdrew from the bed and board and occupied a room by himself, entirely apart. The children were born before the passage of the act. There was nothing in the testimony, the proof was undisputed, to show that the two youngest were not born prior to the first day of January, 1882. The law gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt, if there was one in this case. He charged the jury to judge the defendant as they would any other man. Be firm and true to the landmarks of the law; the Mormon who had been living in polygamy prior to the passage of the Edmunds act, was entitled to leniency. He was not expected to turn his wife or wives and children out into the street. Mr. Musser, shortly after the law was passed, had divided his property, giving his property to his wives separately, the deeds so transferring them were on record; he had protected his wives, as he had a right to do. The law presumed that he withdrew himself from their bed and board, from "matrimonial" connections. There was no evidence to show that he maintained his relationship of husband with the women after the law was passed. He had set no example, recognized neither as his wife, nor held out either as his wife. No witness had said he or she had heard him call any one of them his wives; he didn't say to the public these are my wives. Gentlemen of the jury: There is in this community a prejudice; there was no one but had some sort of an opinion; but you try this case as you would any other; weigh the testimony according to the law. There are some of your number who will weigh the testimony; there are none, I believe, who will do aught but justice to the defendant; do right. I believe you, gentlemen, will do what you believe to be justice.

Mr. BENNETT asked the jury to consider the weight of the testimony; the jurymen were all known to him, and he thought they would weigh the testimony. There was no evidence, and he was amazed when the prosecutors decided to submit the case to the jury upon the evidence. What are you here to try? He read the indictment, to give the jury to understand the true state of the case. "Did live and unlawfully cohabit with" was intended to mean whether since the last day of May, 1882, the defendant did unlawfully live and cohabit with these women or any of them. We are not trying Mr. Musser for all of the past acts of his life; whether it was right for him to enter into polygamy, nor to examine into the abominations of the Mormon Church or people. We are here to try Mr. Musser for unlawfully cohabiting with these women. He was not on trial for polygamy. The testimony offered was that Mr. Musser's relationship with these women. Every man is presumed innocent till proven guilty. Mr. Musser was an innocent man, and would be so until you determine, by weighing the testimony, that that presumption had not been overcome. He thought the jury would consider the full meaning of the phrase. The testimony, which was strong, showed that Mr. Musser had three wives, but that wasn't what he was being tried for. Not before the passage of the Edmunds act was it a legal crime to live in polygamy. Every man was required to live within the law; and this defendant had, since the 22d day of March, 1882, lived according to that law. It was his duty and obligation to provide for his families. The law didn't intend to rob these families of what belonged to them; their father and husband; if it did it was not fit to go upon the statute books. The testimony showed two of these families; one was residing in the house temporarily with Mary, till her own was built. Mr. Musser occupied a room in the same house; he wasn't shown to have been in either of the rooms of the ladies, except on two or three occasions, to take his meals. What would the law have him do? Not cast his families into the streets? No. Popular clamor would not have asked that, wouldn't require him to withdraw his name from his children; the man who would do this, or in any sense tarnish their names, would be called a miscreant. What did the law require him to do? To abstain from the treatment of these ladies as his wives; hold them out as his wives; "flaunt" them before the public as his wives; he didn't approve of the last term. There had been no evidence to show that he ever did since the passage of the law. No proofs that he had maintained marital relationship had been offered; no coarseness, no attendance at the theatre, no introduction, no association, no nothing had been shown. Such testimony would have tended to show that he held them as his wives, but it was not introduced; there was evidence to show that Mr. Musser had supported the families. Mr. Dickson argued that Mr. Musser had given the children his name. Does the prosecutor argue that this shall convict the defendant of owning and holding out these women as his wives. The acknowledging of the children was not part of the offense charged against the defendant, and Congress did not mean in the passage of the Edmunds act. All

children born prior thereto were to be legitimized. Those which Mr. Musser was charged with owning were as legitimate as yours and mine. What else has been charged against Mr. Musser? The youngest child was between 2 and 3 years old; if it was 14 months old it was legitimized, if born before January 1st, 1882. If there was a reasonable doubt as to this, it should be resolved in favor of the defendant. Had there been any unlawful cohabitation been proven with Anna Musser? It had been shown Mr. Musser had not been there except about twice; therefore, under any consideration of the law, he had not lived with her; hadn't introduced, associated with her, been on the street, at the theatre, in any relation with her. It was an absolute failure to show that she was living with him as his wife. If there was any possibility of doubt the jury was bound to acquit; it is a serious responsibility and none can forget that the heated state of public feeling, no man can act without incurring displeasure or comment; there was a sword of Damocles hanging over all; let justice be done; it is our duty to do this, though the heavens fall.

VARIAN—The distinguished counsel had said they were astonished that there was prejudice behind the prosecution, and the jury were cautioned lest their prejudices carried them away and they convicted an innocent man. There was a presumption stated that a man was innocent until proven guilty; that this man had put away his wives; should this be allowed, it would apply to all the Mormon people. The presumption was with him, that the church was preaching and telling all not to put away their wives. The evidence, he inferred, showed the records had been put away at the instance of the defendant.

Mr. BENNETT objected to such inference, as there was no such evidence.

The Court thought he might infer that from the evidence. Following this slight interruption, Mr. Varian continued upon the presumption of innocence. He asserted that the term cohabitation had been fully discussed. Prior to 1882 there was no law against unlawful cohabitation, but there was one against marriage in Utah; men and women should live according to that form. The society of men and women with each other in monogamous marriage was held up as the condition which should and must exist. The division of affections and families the law was striking at. What would you think of a man who, on the passage of the Edmunds law said: "I must live within the law!" He should put the wives so far away as not to be recognized. It was not to be done by building a large house, divided into suites of rooms and internally arranged for several families. What difference was there in the living of the defendant with his women before and after the passage of the Edmunds law? He proposed a plan for polygamists to come forward, acknowledge their relationship and live the courts tell them what to do in order to live within the law. Evidence of putting them out of his house, should be more palpable than in this case. It was asserted by defendant's counsel that there was evidence to show he had not conformed to the law in putting away his wives. Mr. Varian went over the ground that it had not been shown that there had been cohabitation, etc.; he held it was not a regular thing for a man to cohabit with his wife in the presence of other people. He laid some stress upon the age of the child, which he said was a year and four months old. He spread himself on the question to the jury. "Do any of you suppose Mr. Musser intended to put his wives away?" and went outside of the case to inflame the jury by reciting a foreign circumstance.

When Mr. Brown first objected, saying if an outsider had done wrongfully, he objected to Mr. Musser being blamed for that, and called Mr. Varian to order.

The Court said that could be talked of hereafter. The assistant prosecutor continued, referring to the deed of the property, and concluded by saying, if this man is not guilty, let him go within the folds of the Mormon church.

Judge Zane, in charging the jury, stated the contents of the indictment; and said, the offense charged was in violation of the Edmunds law, section 24, which he read. The plea of not guilty was entered to this. If you believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant, between the 1st of May, 1882, and the 1st of April, 1883, within this district and county, lived with the women named in the indictment, or any two of them, as his wives, you should find him guilty, or that he lived a portion of the time as charged. It is not necessary that a marriage should be celebrated, legal or illegal. You are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses. In judging of their credibility, you should judge of their deportment, the consistency of their statements, and any other facts. In weighing the evidence, you should consider it all together; you should not go outside the evidence; consider it candidly and fairly; all such as will enable you to reach conclusions. A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason. If you find the defendant guilty, you should say: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty." If you find him not guilty, you should say: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

The jury retired, and in their absence Mr. Sutherland excepted to the charge.

Before their return, the case of Parley P. Pratt, noticed elsewhere, was disposed of.

The jury was out about twenty minutes, and when they returned, the foreman handed the clerk the verdict: "guilty, as charged in the indictment." The panel was then discharged until Saturday morning, May 9th.

Deeply convinced, as many people were, that from now on, any Mormon trial in the Third District Court means a conviction, there was some surprise on the outcome of this case. Counsel

for the defense freely expressed the opinion that no such case had been made out by the prosecution as on the first trial of Rudger Clawson, when the jury disagreed, and it was confidently expected that a "hung" jury, at least, would be the result of the Musser trial.

FIFTEEN BALL POOL.

Geo. Carney Narrowly Escapes Punishment for Signaling to a Juror.

Mr. Dickson created something of a breeze in court yesterday morning, by rising and stating to the Judge that he was informed a man named Carney had been observed on Friday making signals to one of the jurors in the Musser case. He thought the circumstance should be inquired into. The Judge accordingly ordered that the man should be produced in court at 3 o'clock. When it was found by Deputy Collins making the arrest that the offender was the well-known street broker, Geo. H. Carney, considerable interest was taken in the matter, and a good many spectators were in attendance at 3 o'clock. Mr. Carney was represented by E. T. Sprague.

Mr. Dickson said a subpoena had been issued for an important witness, E. Mulhall, who could not be found. Mr. Sprague, who represented Mr. Carney, however, was willing to admit the facts expected to be proven by the absent witness.

Mr. Carney was then sworn, and told his story as follows: Mr. Pitt was sitting here in the box. I was sitting over there. He and I have played fifteen-ball pool a good deal together, and I simply wanted to tell him that we wouldn't play that night. So I lifted my hand like this (holding the five fingers up and closing the hand three times) to indicate fifteen, thinking he would understand what I meant. I simply meant that we would not play that night, because I thought he would be locked up. There was a lull in the proceedings at the court. It was near the time the subpoena was issued for the records. I had no understanding with Mr. Pitt previously. The signs had no business or any other significance, except what I have stated.

Mr. Dickson questioned the witness severely, but did not change his testimony.

Mr. W. A. Pitt took the stand and corroborated the evidence of Mr. Carney. He had seen him holding his hand up and had understood him as making some reference to 15-ball pool, because they had played pool so long and so often together.

Mr. Dickson looked somewhat doubtful, but did not attempt to cross-examine.

The Judge rendered a severe homily in which he said if it could be shown that there had been any intention to tamper with the jury (Mr. Carney protested that the whole was a thoughtless piece of fun) he would severely punish the defendant. It was not apparent, however, that there was any motive for wrong, and he would discharge the prisoner, simply warning him to be careful in the future how he made signs to jurors in the box.

A Sharp Contrast.

Some time ago THE HERALD published that Rudolph Ames, a man living somewhere below Provo, had been committed by United States Commissioner Smoot for having seduced his sister-in-law Sophronia Austin. Ames has been confined in the penitentiary ever since, awaiting the action of the Provo court. Friday evening he was brought before Judge Zane on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by A. G. Sutherland, who directed attention to the fact that the evidence on which Ames had been bound over merely showed that he had had two single acts of intercourse with his sister-in-law, once while she was visiting at his house, and once away from there, hence no unlawful cohabitation was constituted. Mr. Varian made no denial of these facts, and Judge Zane ordered the prisoner's discharge; the woman had child some months old. Our only excuse for mentioning these rather objectionable details, is to point out the exasperating contrast formed by the case of Ames with those of the Mormons recently convicted.

Deputy Registrars.

The following additional appointments were made in the Commissioners' office yesterday: H. L. Mitchell, McElmo district, San Juan. Jas. A. Lyman, Bluff City precinct. Stephen Hale, East Bountiful, Davis County. Elmer E. Peebles, West Bountiful, Davis County. John Rohman, South Weber, Davis County. Estimer Simpson, South Hooper, Davis County. Luther Barnham, South Hooper, Davis County. John H. Meredith, Davis County. James T. Smith, Farmington, Davis County. Parley P. Evans, Centerville, Davis County.

Open-Air Concert.

The following programme will be performed to-day, at Fort Douglas, beginning at 3 o'clock, by the Sixth Infantry band, under the directorship of Prof. Ludwig Kinne, chief musician:

1—Pavil's March Suppe
2—Overture, "Derby's Share" Aubler
3—Waltz 1901 Night Strauss
4—Selection Boccardo Suppe
5—The Oath of the Artillery Schreiner
6—Selection Robert LeLiable Meyerbeer

Opera House Lecture this Evening. The lecture committee of the distinguished inspirational speaker, Mrs. E. L. Watson, of San Francisco, announce that that lady will speak in the Walker Opera House, this (Sunday) evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. Subject: "Our Treasures in Heaven." Voluntary collection to defray expenses. All invited.

A Lawyer's Opinion of Interest to all. J. A. Tawney, Esq., a leading attorney of Winona, Minn. writes: "After using it for more than three years, I take great pleasure in stating that I regard Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, as the best remedy in the world for Coughs and Colds. It has never failed to cure the most severe colds I have had, and invariably relieves the pain in the chest."

Trial Bottles of this sure cure for all Throat and Lung Diseases may be had Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Large size \$1.

THE FULL PENALTY.

Parley P. Pratt Receives His Sentence.

HE DECLINES TO "PROMISE."

Six Months' Imprisonment and Three Hundred Dollars Fine Imposed By Judge Zane.

Parley P. Pratt, of the Eighteenth Ward, late poll tax collector, appeared in Court yesterday, the day set for his trial, and Mr. Dickson stated, desired to plead guilty to unlawful cohabitation; he moved for the dismissal of the charge of polygamy, which was granted, and Mr. Pratt stepped up to the bar. What follows is a verbatim account:

What is your plea to the charge of unlawful cohabitation—guilty or not guilty?

Mr. PRATT—Guilty, I suppose, under the law.

THE COURT—Do you wish to be sentenced now?

Mr. F. S. RICHARDS—Mr. Pratt desires to receive sentence now.

THE COURT—Have you any statement to make before sentence is pronounced? Mr. RICHARDS—I believe the defendant does not desire to make any statement. I desire to state that he is a poor man with his families dependent upon him for support and sustenance; they are really in indigent circumstances. I think that is a matter which may properly be considered by your honor in determining the punishment in this case.

Mr. DICKSON—I have nothing to say further than that as the defendant pleads guilty, and thus saves the government the expenses of a trial, that fact ought to be considered in fixing the amount of the penalty. I have nothing to say beyond that.

THE COURT—You say you have no statement to make?

Mr. PRATT—I do not think it is necessary to make any statement.

THE COURT—Well, do you propose to obey this law in the future and cohabit with one wife, or do you propose to cohabit with two?

Mr. PRATT—I do not propose to make any statement regarding what I shall do in the future. I shall have to consider. I cannot make any promises.

THE COURT—Do you wish time to consider, or have you considered?

Mr. PRATT—I think so.

THE COURT (very severely and earnestly)—This offense of unlawful cohabitation is not visited in this statute with a very severe punishment, as compared with the punishment imposed upon the offense of polygamy. There is not so much difference in the two offenses, except that one is necessarily according to a form of marriage, whereas the other—cohabitation—is not necessarily so. Persons, perhaps, could cohabit without any form of marriage. It is an unusual thing for the Court to pronounce a sentence upon an accused person, where the person gives no assurance that the crime will not be continued by him. The presumption is, of course, that a man when he has committed a crime, will not continue to commit it. But the defendant in this case is not willing to say that he will not continue to cohabit with two women, to violate the laws of his country—that he will go from this court house and continue to be a criminal before the law, and thus corrupt the morals of this community with respect to this institution of marriage. I cannot show the least degree of leniency to any man who takes that position. I appear here not as an individual. My sympathies have nothing to do with it.

But I appear here as the representative of a great government, the greatest, as we think, upon the face of the globe, and in which fifty millions of people have pronounced this crime of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation wrong, and I must enforce the law in such a way as will suppress the crime, protect society from the corrupting influence of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation—as will carry out the purposes of the law, and as will reflect the intention and the will of the people. That being so I pronounce the sentence to be \$300 fine and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary, (here he paused, and then added with emphasis) with hard labor.

Mr. RICHARDS—I desire to call your honor's attention to the fact that there can be no labor, hard or otherwise, in this case. The Supreme Court of the United States so decided in the Reynolds case, on a statute similar to this.

THE COURT—The language, as found in most of the statutes, is specified as "hard labor;" but in this Territory, as there is, no such thing provided, I suppose there will be no labor attached to the punishment. Therefore, the sentence will be modified in that respect. Mr. Pratt at once retired. In the afternoon he was escorted to the Penitentiary, from which he will probably not be released until December next, the sentence really being one for seven months' imprisonment, as he is unable to pay his fine.

James C. Watson Pleads Guilty.

James C. Watson appeared in Court yesterday, the date set for his trial. He was probably warned by the spectacle in the Musser trial that any trial at all meant conviction, and so when asked by the clerk, he at once pleaded guilty. Nothing else was done except to set the date of sentence for May 9th.

Fresh Arrivals.

of Baby Carriages at Dinwoodey's, at greatly reduced prices.

Read the professional card of Dr. E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," etc., which appears in another column.

READY PREPARED calamine and brushes, at G. F. Culmer & Bros.

HIGHEST PRICE paid for empty coal cans and cases, at G. F. Culmer & Bros.

The finest Picture frames to be had in the city are at Rivers Bros., Wasatch Block. With Parsons & Co.

CALL AND examine Goods and Prices at C. M. DONELSON & Co's West of Opera House.

Gas Pictures, at Little, Roundy & Co.

PERSONAL.

BREX. SHERRIS got back yesterday from a run up north.

ANNIE SYLVESTER, the noted bicyclist, was in Ogden yesterday.

SQUIRE HURCHINS, of Slaterville, came down yesterday.

KANSFORD SMITH was down from Ogden yesterday.

A. G. SUTHERLAND was up from Provo on a legal errand yesterday.

GEORGE H. NEDHAM, contractor, freight agent of the Union Pacific, this city, has gone north.

NO RELATIONSHIP.

This morning we had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. E. B. Foote, the celebrated physician and author. The gentleman comes with a letter of introduction to us from M. M. Fennerty, the well-known, capable and vigorous journalist. Dr. Foote, whose works by the way, are read in every part of the civilized world, has come westward on a novel errand. It is to find out something in relation to the gentleman who has figured conspicuously in this locality for a considerable time as Dr. Foot, Jr. A large number of people have got the understanding that the latter is related to the gifted gentleman who called upon us this morning, but he assures us that such is not the case. He has a son who is a specialist, being noted particularly for the attention he has given to Bacteria. This young gentleman feels, as his father does, considerably annoyed at the confounding here for sometimes, with his identity.

Dr. E. B. Foote claims to be informed that the gentleman who has figured in this community lately has represented to some of his patients his connection with him. We know nothing upon that point further than this statement, which we see no reason to disbelieve. On the contrary, it is corroborated by circumstances that came under our own observation. Some time ago the Dr. Foot, Jr., of this locality, proposed to get up a dinner supper, to the ladies, intended inviting them to his home, the blind, the sick, etc., and give them an entertainment free of charge, as a piece of special philanthropy on his part. He desired the *News* to write up the proposal as good, benevolent, and all that kind of thing, in order to give it a boost. We told him plainly that he could not have one in these columns for that purpose.

On asking the reason for this stand he was told just why it was. He said he did not propose to use this journal to aid him or any other person by advertising his business under a thin subterfuge of pretended benevolence. The gentleman used arguments to dissuade us from this purpose, but it is needless to say that his effort was useless, our determination being all the more unalterable because we have no appreciable predisposition in favor of physicians of the pronouncedly loud type. He stated on that occasion that his father was a noted physician, with an immense practice, and that he himself pursued the profession more from a passionate regard for it than for the necessity of making a livelihood.

We are induced to make a statement on this subject, not specially on behalf or against either of the gentlemen named in this article, but as a matter of information which should be in possession of the local public, who are entitled to protection from imposition. The people are left to think and do as they please, but our duty is performed, according to the amount of information possessed. One thing is very clear, the eminent gentleman from the east, who has come to learn something about Dr. Foot, Jr., is not hunting for a "long lost son."—Deseret News.

It will pay you to call at Auerbach & Bros.' Mammoth Establishment before buying. They are bound to live up to their motto:—Auerbach's are never undersold.

For artistic designs in Wall Paper and Picture Frames, go to Rivers Bros., Wasatch Block. With Parsons & Co.

AUCTION.

I will sell at public auction, at residence, Second East, between Second and Third South streets, on Saturday, at 11 a. m., household furniture, consisting of parlor and bedroom sets, easy chairs, carpets, mattresses, oil paintings, etc., and a large quantity of household goods, etc. Remember the date, Saturday. J. L. DUBOIS, Auctioneer.

WE are selling our entire stock of Dry Goods and Notions, at prices that defy competition.

C. M. DONELSON & Co's West of Opera House.

WHEN you want to order a book or renew a subscription, go to Pembroke, 72 Main street.

For Wall Paper, picture frames, window shades, pictures, etc., go to Rivers Bros., Wasatch Block.

CATERpillars, crickets, moths, bed bugs, cockroaches, ants and all noxious insects destroyed by Buhaeh. Call at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department and get a box. Price, 25 cents.

G. F. CULMER & Bros., Enamel Metal Paint is easy to apply and makes a beautiful finish.

BEAUTIFY YOUR homes with Diamond Wall Finish, from G. F. Culmer & Bros.

\$1 will give you a choice out of 100 Ladies' Spring Wraps and Jackets worth from \$7 to \$12 each. Call early. F. Auerbach & Bros.

Two cases fine Los Angeles oranges, also lemons and Malaga blood oranges, cheap for cash, at G. F. Culmer & Bros.

AN ELEGANT line of Carpets arriving daily. Call and examine prices. At Dinwoodey's.

SEEDS.—A large stock just received at Bailey & Sons, opposite postoffice.

Great Silk and Ladies' Underwear at Auerbach's.

Three Car Loads of Furniture just arrived. Prices lower than ever before at BARRATT BROS.